

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,  
Unswerving influence and undimmed by gain;  
Here patriot Truth her glorious people train,  
Pledged to Liberty, Religion, and Law."

# THAT NEW LISTING LAW.

No act of the legislature for many years has occasioned the discussion and commotion that is made by the Act of 1880 "To Equalize Taxation." For a long time there has been a great clamor for a change in the listing laws of the State. It had become a party question, and was really the subject, which the people desired to have the legislature take hold of. It was well known that a large amount of property was sequestered and hidden out of sight; that much visible property was in the list at a ridiculously low price, and that many who were best able to pay taxes, by one means and another, managed to escape this pleasant burden. The legislature went to work; a bill was carefully considered and long and critically discussed. That the law should be perfect is not to be expected, but if its provisions are just, the people ought to be satisfied for the present. To "equalize taxation" would seem to be this: The payment of taxes on a poll set at a just rate (perhaps \$2.00 is too small under the present law), and the honest bringing forward of all taxable property of every other tax payer. That is, every man should pay taxes on all his taxable property. There is no injustice in this; but every other system or plan is wrong. The scaling down custom is a fraud, just as much as lying off property is a crime.

The present law, very strict in regard to the oaths of taxpayers and listers, and somewhat obscure in some of its wording, undertakes to make every man put in his whole taxable property; and, so far, nobody has any cause of complaint. But there is a great hue and cry against it by that class whose lists ought to be raised, and who have hitherto fared very well under the old law. These people find it very difficult to understand the new law, and have discovered that it is impossible to live up to its exact letter. It would probably be a great help to them in interpreting the law to start right out on the basis that the law requires them to put all their taxable property in their lists. There would then be some difficulty, where men are extremely conscientious about their oaths, in taking the "iron clad" oath; but we have noticed that conscience will bear a greater strain on tax matters than on almost anything else. There would then remain a question in regard to the provision in the act about debts due from solvent debtors. The common meaning of the term solvent, as applied to individuals, is one who pays or can pay one hundred cents on every dollar he owes. Now it is quite impossible for a man having outstanding claims to tell whether they are all "solvent" or not, but most men have some means of knowing pretty nearly what is the character of each claim. Laws must be construed according to their intent, and in such points as they require impossibilities must be considered null and void. In regard to this matter, it is right and in consonance with the intent of the law, that every man should carefully and honestly estimate the value of all claims due him, as he would in making a personal invoice of his property, and bring this in as a part of his taxable assets; otherwise a great amount of property would escape taxation.

The tax laws of the State exempt a large amount of property, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined list, and, by a just enactment, allow the tax payer who is owing debts to "swear off" a like sum of his personal property; but the new law will not let him out if he is the holder of bonds on which he pays no taxes. This is right; no man who has money in his pocket, either greenbacks or bonds, ought to squeak out of his taxes because he owes debts; better take his bonds and pay his debts.

The "iron clad" oath was the most unwise thing in the whole law, from the fact that not one person in twenty can know that what he swears to is absolutely correct; there should have been the same reservation in it, that is in most oaths: "according to my best knowledge and belief." It will be noticed that those who prefer can take the oath of affirmation, and face the law rather than the Almighty. As to the doubling clause of the act, we give it as our personal opinion that when the listers double a list for violation of the provisions of the act, they will be compelled to double the whole of it. A man's list is, or should be, the sum total of his taxable property. If listers are compelled to punish a man for his wickedness in trying to evade the law, it would seem reasonable that they should find all the property possible that goes to make up his list, which would really be his list, as found by the state; then, for his violation of the law, the State fines him a sum equal to the tax on his list—in other words, doubles his list. It is a dark blot on human nature that so many, otherwise pretty respectable persons, will do the meanest things in their lives to evade a few dollars in taxes. Many men who would scorn to steal, lie or cheat in other matters will do far worse in escaping a just tax. If one wishes to look at a man's soul when it is contracted to its smallest possible proportions, let the microscope be turned on him when he is planning an escape from the tax appraiser. We hope every man will do his full, honest duty in this matter; some lists may be increased,

but some consciences will be relieved, and some wrongs will be righted.

The following property is exempt from taxation:

1. Real and personal estate owned by the state or the United States.
2. Real and personal estate granted, sequestered or used for public, pious or charitable uses; lands leased by towns for educational purposes, and lands owned or leased by colleges, academies or other public schools or leased for the support of the gospel. (But private buildings on such lands are not exempt, neither are town poor farms; nor does this provision exempt from taxation real estate owned by railroad corporations.) See laws of 1880, No. 81.
3. Buildings erected by the trustees of a normal school, or by their agent, and accepted as a boarding house for pupils in the school, so long as such buildings are devoted to the exclusive interests of said school.
4. Any building, or building and real estate attached, owned by a post of the Grand Army of the Republic and used for the purpose of the post only.
5. Lands used for cemetery purposes and the structures thereon, trust funds and other property belonging to or held by cemetery association, and the lots of the proprietors thereof.
6. Manufacturing establishments and the machinery and capital used for operating them, also the "machinery put into unoccupied buildings and the capital used for operating it," where the amount of capital invested is more than \$1,000, are exempt from taxation for a period of five years from the time of commencing to operate the same; and may be exempted for a further period of five years if the town in which the manufacturing establishment is situated so votes.
7. Quarries and mines opened since November 19, 1880, have the same exemption. See Laws of 1880, Act No. 128.
8. United States bonds and other securities which are specially exempt from taxation by the laws of the United States.
9. Stock in the railroad corporations of this state.
10. Stock in corporations situated out of the state when such stock is taxed to the corporation in the state where it is situated.
11. Deposits in a savings bank, savings institution or trust company, are exempt from taxation to the depositors when such savings bank, savings institution, or trust company, pays the state tax of one-half of one per cent on its deposits required by Act No. 3 of the laws of 1878.
12. Personal estate owned by inhabitants of this state which is situated and taxed in another state is exempt; also:
13. Household furniture to the value of \$500.
14. Wearing apparel.
15. Private and professional libraries.
16. Mechanic's tools.
17. Farmer's tools, including carts, wagons, and other vehicles (not exceeding \$100 in value for any one vehicle), necessary to carry on the farm.
18. Provisions necessary for the consumption of the family of a person for one year.
19. Sheep, cattle, horses and swine that have not been wintered one winter. (Construed by the legislature to mean such animals as were not in existence at the beginning of the preceding winter).
20. Hay and produce enough to winter out the stock.
21. For each person, whether farmer or not, one wagon, one sleigh, and harness for using the same, provided that the value of such wagon or sleigh does not exceed \$100.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, whose tragic death by assassination has sent a thrill of terror to every throne in Christendom, was born April 29, 1818, and was therefore only 63 years of age not a great age except for kings. He began to reign March 2, 1855, and has completed just a quarter of a century. While maintaining the hereditary despotism bequeathed him, Alexander's reign has been marked by considerable progress and some decided reforms. He reorganized the army, and gave special encouragement to young men. The press was freed from some of its shackles, and he did much to root out official corruption which honeycombed the entire service, and still does to an enormous extent. He encouraged industry and commerce, and granted a general amnesty to political offenders. His crowning reform, however, was the emancipation of the serfs, and that alone entitles him to the charitable judgment of mankind. His successor is his son Alexander, who becomes Alexander III., who was born Sept. 20, 1843, and is therefore in his thirty-eighth year.

The Charleston News and Courier very sensibly reminds its southern friends that if they want the federal government to be national and treat the South like any other section they must have the national spirit themselves. "We cannot expect the people of other states to sympathize with us in our likings, as long as we look with aversion on what they most admire. To have a government of the whole country, to be entitled to it, we must think of the whole country as our own, and demand no more than we are ready to give. In the near future the successful leaders, South and North, will be those whose first thought is for the republic; men who are national in feeling and purpose; men who understand that the political and social strength and safety of each state depend not on isolation and separation, but on combination and union."

Mr. Edson Keith, a Barre boy, now a successful Chicago merchant, is the president of the Citizen's Association in that great city. We have recently been favored with the perusal of two of his annual addresses, delivered before the association. They treat of a variety of topics vital to the interests of Chicago and read like governor's messages. Mr. Keith began mercantile life in the store of Lyman & King in Montpelier, some thirty years ago, and from a subordinate position in what is now the Argus office he has risen to rank with the most successful, enterprising and influential merchants of the west.—Watchman.

A nourishing agent for the weak, emaciated and drooping—Malt Bitters.

## THE CZAR ASSASSINATED.

Alexander II., Czar of Russia, was struck down by the explosion of a bomb at St. Petersburg Sunday, and soon died of his wounds. A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's agency says of the affair: "As the emperor was returning from a parade in the Michael manege about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown which exploded under the Czar's carriage, which was considerably damaged. The Czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, shattering both legs below the knee and inflicting other terrible injuries. The Czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the winter palace, where he died. Two persons were concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured."

The bombs were made of thick glass filled with nitro-glycerine. The assassins stood on opposite sides of the road. The carriage was moving fast, and the first shell struck the ground behind it, and the back of the carriage was blown out. The coachman implored the Czar to enter the carriage again, but he moved a few paces from the carriage to see to the wounded of his escort. The assassin who threw the first bomb tried to point a revolver at the Czar, but the pistol was struck from his hand.

The assassins were disguised as peasants. One report states that one of them was so roughly handled that he has since died. When Col. Dorjibky asked the first assassin his name, he replied Roussakoff.

The Czar was returning in a covered carriage from the Michael Palace, about 2 p. m., with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. His escort consisted of a troop of Cossacks, and several officers of the household accompanied him in sleighs. As the carriage was passing along the banks of the Ekaterinsky canal, and at a point immediately opposite to the imperial stables, a bomb was thrown by a man who was standing behind a knot of pedestrians, who had stopped to see the Emperor go by. It exploded with a terrific crash right under the body of the carriage, the splinters flying across the street but doing no injury besides tearing away the back part of the carriage. The driver, who had drawn up, descended from his box, and the Cossack escort, which was a few paces in the rear, at once galloped up. At this time there were not more than 20 persons present. The Czar on hearing the crash, at once raised the window, opened the door and jumped out, and while he was drawing his fur cloak about him, a second bomb was thrown from a knot of lookers-on, exploding right at his feet. The smoke of the first explosion was still hanging about, and when the second bomb struck the pavement, a dense cloud enveloped the carriage. There was a bowl of pain and anguish from the Cossacks, some of whom were killed and more wounded by the flying splinters, and three or four of the lookers-on fell also. The crash brought a squad of police who were just going on duty, at the imperial stables. As the smoke lifted the Czar was seen lying on his back beside the wreck of the carriage, his legs torn and shattered and blood flowing from ghastly wounds in his thighs. His cloak and wearing apparel were literally torn from his back. He was deathly pale, and his cries to the officers of the household for help were scarcely audible. Col. Dorjibky of his suite, who was badly injured by the second explosion, which had shattered his sleigh, raised the Emperor from the ground, and with the aid of Cossack officers, lifted him into a sleigh and conveyed him to the winter palace. The bombs were simply balls of thick glass filled with dynamite. All this did not occupy three minutes. As the prisoner was thrown into a sled and driven off under a strong guard, Col. Dorjibky's sleigh bearing the wounded Emperor and two or three attendants drove rapidly through the streets to the winter palace, where a mounted messenger had previously arrived with the news. By this time the story was known throughout the neighborhood of the palace, and, as the sleigh drove through the main gate, the people stood by uncovers, while hundreds and thousands flocked to the scene of the tragedy. The alarm had been sounded in the military and police barracks, and, in a trice, the guards on the winter palace were doubled, and the streets were lined with soldiery. The news soon reached the churches, and the congregations rushed into the streets and made for the palace, where squadrons of Cossacks and regular cavalry kept them at bay. Gen. Melikoff, the military governor, was on the spot 10 minutes after the Czar's arrival, and he at once called out large detachments of cavalry and artillery, and telegraphed all the commanders in the city and outlying posts to hold themselves in readiness to move with their troops at a moment's warning.

Several persons pointed to a man in the rough sheep-skin garb of a peasant, and declared that he had thrown the first shell. This was confirmed by the Cossacks, who saw him hurrying it. Colonel of the police Archamoff seized him. The man struggled desperately, and, as the now dismounted escort closed upon him, drew a revolver as though intending to shoot the Grand Duke Michael (whose escape from death by the second explosion was little short of miraculous). His hand was struck down, and in an instant he was thrown to the earth and securely pinioned, the people putting iron upon him and the Cossacks binding him with ropes. A large body of military and police had gathered by this

time, and active search was made for the other assassin. There was a cry that he had run into the imperial stables, every door of which was at once guarded while the police scoured the yards of the buildings, but no trace of him could be found.

The Czar was carried up stairs on a litter. Beside the surgeons in ordinary, the most skilled men in the city were present, but the case was hopeless. His left leg was fearfully shattered, the greater portion of the foot and ankle being blown off, and his right leg nearly torn from his body. He was sensible, with brief intervals of unconsciousness, to the last. He had lost an enormous quantity of blood, and the shock had utterly prostrated him. The doctor's efforts to rally him were fruitless. At 2.30 p. m. the imperial family was summoned to the bedside, where prayers for the dying were being said by the Greek patriarch and clergy. The leave-taking is said to have been most touching. The Czar kissed all the members of his family and gave them his blessing. He bore the agony of his wounds with heroic fortitude, and said he trusted he was ready to die, and that Russia would never forget he had been sacrificed for upholding her institutions, and maintaining law and order within her borders. Toward 3 p. m. it was evident that the end was near. The Emperor's strength was waning, and every now and then the blood streamed from the ragged wounds. When the doctors spoke in a whisper of trying amputation, the dying man opened his eyes and motioned them away. At 3.30 p. m. he breathed his last. A council of state was forthwith convened, and as the czarowitz, who, contrary to his usual custom, was surrounded by an escort, drove out of the palace yard, the people hailed him as Emperor. The Grand Duke Michael was slightly wounded.

## A REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN THE SENATE.

Monday was a field day in the Senate. The galleries were packed with the elite and beauty of the capital, and the floor was crowded by members of the House, because it was known that during the day Mahone, the little Virginian, in whose hands rested the balance of power, and whose vote would determine which party was to control the Senate during the next two years, would on that day cast his lot with one side or the other, and put an end to the suspense and doubt which have clouded the situation for months.

The Democrats waited to proceed at once to the appointment of the committees, and the organization of the Senate. The Republicans moved to go into an executive session, in order to defer the organization until the two vacancies from Maine and Minnesota were filled. Pendleton of Ohio opened the exhibition by a speech, in which he ridiculed Conkling's declaration on Friday, that when all the vacancies were filled the Republicans would have a majority. Then came Bayard, who urged the Republicans to allow the body to be reorganized at once, and permit the majority to rule.

But the Republicans insisted on delay, and at last a vote was reached on Allison's motion covering their policy. The motion was rejected by a vote of 37 to 35. Then followed the most memorable debate for many a day. Mr. Conkling got the floor and made a speech entirely characteristic of him, as ingenious in argument and exasperating in manner as any man could conceive of, in which he contrived to expose all the weak points of the Democratic position, and to insinuate all the questionable motives their conduct suggested as possible, while protesting all the time that he insinuated nothing, and charged nothing, and had the utmost respect for all their professions and the completest faith in their patriotic purpose.

This speech drove Ben Hill furious, and he made a ferocious attack upon Mahone, whom he denounced as a renegade and a traitor and abused without stint. When he sat down the little man, who was the observed of all observers, advanced to the arena in front of the senators, and addressing himself in a defiant manner directly to Hill, informed him in plain terms that he did not recognize his title to speak for the Democratic party, nor did he owe anything of allegiance or favor to that kind of Democracy, the Bourbon Democracy for which alone Hill spoke. He said that he had given that Democracy full notice that he cared nothing for them, and would not be bound by its belief when he refused to go into their caucus. He was his own man and not their man, and he would take care to be true to the men who sent him to the Senate, and he should give his support in what ever way seemed to his judgment best, and he would not be instructed in the matter of political good faith by a man who, elected to the constitutional convention of this State as a Union man, voted in favor of secession. Hill took the floor again and made a sorry exhibition of himself in an attempt to assert his condemnation; but Mahone was no less than \$258,271. At that rate the total disappearance of personal property from the grand list was merely a question of time.

Mr. C. C. Pringle of Charlotte to whom is accorded a place among the three or four best botanists of America, has been selected by Prof. Sargent of Harvard University to make a tour for botanical exploration and collection during the next one or two years through New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, etc.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONITOR.]  
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAR. 14, 1881.

The electric flash that bore upon its wings, Sunday evening, the words, "The Czar of Russia is assassinated!" lighted our whole country with its blaze. In this city it is the one topic to-day, and a sympathy has been freely offered to the family of Alexander. This dreadful event has been hourly expected, yet no one was prepared for it. Secretary Blaine was the first to whom the news was telegraphed here, and the Russian legation was made cognizant of the fact through him. Mr. Blaine lost no time in sending a dispatch expressing the sincere sympathy of the president and people of the United States for the terribly stricken family of the Czar. Whatever the faults of the murdered man he did what he could for his people, standing, as he did, between the fire of the nobles on one hand and that of the peasantry on the other. The freedom given to twenty-three millions of serfs in the year 1861 is proof enough of his generous and progressive spirit, but the chains of an established despotism are not easily broken and the haughty old nobles stood between the freedom of the nation and the liberal Emperor. If he did not grant more liberties it was death from the poor peasantry, and if he did, it was death from the nobility. Go where he might the grim specter was his constant shadow. "Assassinations are contagious," and the son who mounts the throne over the bloody corpse of a murdered father was a thorny crown. How solemn and tender were his last moments when in the agony of the hour he took the sacrament and kissed all his weeping and grief-stricken loved ones a last adieu. The Russian minister at Washington telegraphed the consul-general at New-York to bring a priest of the Greek Church and come to this city that they might unite in a solemn Requiem mass for the Emperor.

Everything seems to be progressing smoothly under the new administration. Of course there are curses "not loud, but deep" from the disappointed office-seekers, but even the enemies of the party which elected Garfield must acknowledge that the Central Vermont and the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroads, near Swanton, last Thursday morning. The engineer of the Ogdensburg bound mail train on the Central, as usual, and in accordance with law, stopped his train eighty rods from the crossing and then moved on slowly. Just as he was crossing the track he discovered four loaded freight cars coming rapidly down the grade from the west, at a high rate of speed, and with no one upon them. Before anything could be done to avert the collision they crashed into his engine and turned it into the ditch, the tender following and the baggage car leaving the rails. One freight car was derailed. The passengers in the train were shaken up and much frightened, but no one was injured, but had the freight cars struck the passenger train the result would have been fearful to contemplate. It seems that the freight train was making a flying switch—a dangerous thing to do at a grade crossing.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, who has been nominated and confirmed as United States minister to France, was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824.

If as is reported Secretary Blaine is to pursue a vigorous foreign policy, he can't do better than to begin on Vennor, the Canadian weather fiend.—Manchester Mirror.

The coinage at all the mints during February was 1,036,300 gold pieces, valued at \$7,214,060; silver dollars, 2,307,000; three cents, 378,000 pieces; cents, 2,570,000.

Four of President Garfield's cabinet, Blaine, MacVeagh, Hunt and Lincoln, belong to families prominently represented for more than one generation in the public service.

President Garfield has applied a new test to personal office-seekers. He asks them to reduce their claims to writing. That will have the effect on many to pack them in ice.

The world moves. Down in Connecticut two allopathic physicians, one homeopathic and one eclectic are serving amicably together as a committee appointed by the Legislature to draft a medical practice act.

Illinois is happy over the appointment of Secretary Lincoln. The Senate of the State has passed a concurrent resolution thanking President Garfield for nominating him to the cabinet, and the Senate for its prompt confirmation.

Luther Dixon, ex-chief justice of the Wisconsin supreme court, who looms up as a formidable candidate for the succession to the late Senator Carpenter, is a Vermont, a native of Milton, and was in early life a law student in Burlington.

It is stated that Messrs. Lincoln, Blaine and Hunt were the personal selections of President Garfield; Messrs. MacVeagh and James were recommended and strongly urged by ex-President Hayes; Mr. Windom by ex-Secretary Sherman, and Mr. Kirkwood by Senator Allison.

Jay Gould and party have returned from their southwestern trip, and are enthusiastic over the great resources of the localities visited, and the brilliant future consequent upon their expected development. Gould invested largely in enterprises at New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with his railroad schemes.

Texas is moving for once in the right direction. The bill to submit to the people the constitutional amendment prohibiting the importation or manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Texas, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes, has passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 23 to 7.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is a type of the colossal power which this mode of land transportation has attained in less than half a century. Its gross income last year exceeded \$70,000,000, and its net earnings exceeded \$28,000,000. Its aggregate capital of all kinds exceeds \$400,000,000. Judged by its income, if not by its power, this corporation is a greater empire than was the United States before the rebellion.

The Detroit bridge and iron works have contracted to build the great Northern Pacific bridge at Bismarck, Dak., which will be the most important structure on the line. The bridge, a Pratt truss, is to cost \$700,000. Its 1,500 feet embrace three spans of 400 feet each and it is to be built high above steamboat travel, 70 feet above low water, the piers resting on bed rock 60 feet below the low water mark. The bridge will not be finished till the spring of 1882.

Mr. C. C. Pringle of Charlotte to whom is accorded a place among the three or four best botanists of America, has been selected by Prof. Sargent of Harvard University to make a tour for botanical exploration and collection during the next one or two years through New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, etc.

According to the official figures, obtained at the Custom House, there were imported into Burlington last season, 102,805,105 feet of lumber valued at \$1,105,428. This was by far the heaviest importation for several years, and one of the heaviest ever known.

Samuel W. Porter, who has been town clerk for Springfield thirty-three successive years, declined a re-election at the town meeting, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His election has always been unanimous. The meeting unanimously passed him a vote of thanks, which was placed upon the records of the town.

The county court at Newfane, Vt., has decided that the First National Bank at Brattleboro is responsible for \$4,000 in bonds which were deposited in its vaults for safe-keeping, on the ground that the bank did not take proper precautions against robbery. The case has been before the courts for a long time, and now goes to the supreme court on exceptions.

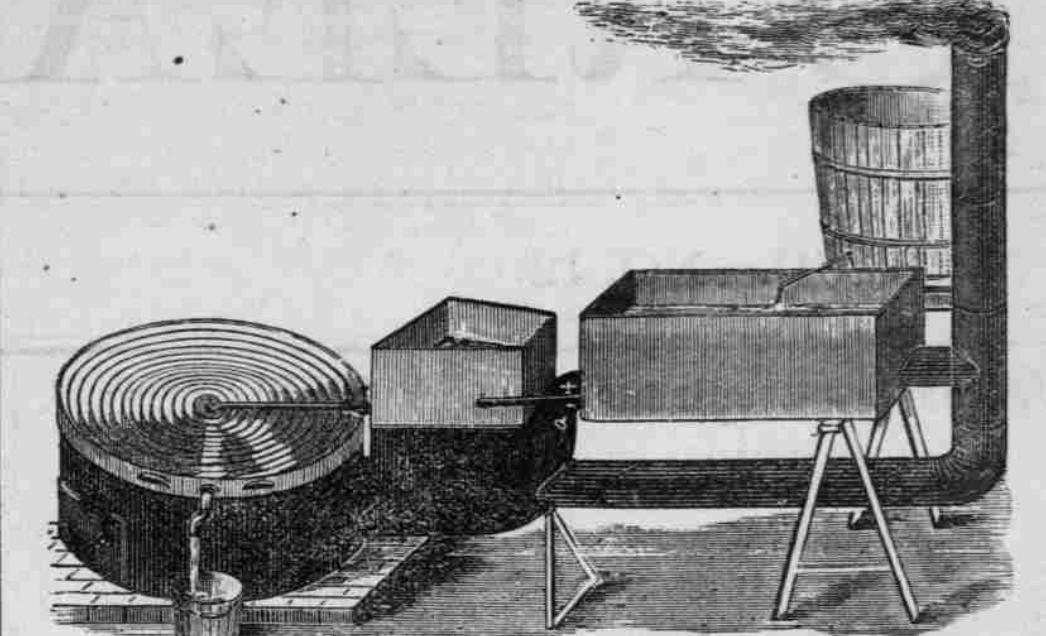
President Garfield and the Governors of several States have been invited to attend the coming session of the Institute of Instruction at St. Albans. A mass meeting will be held on the park the day of the President's visit. The members of the Institute will probably begin to arrive the first day of July, and some of them will remain till the 12th. Excursions will be made from St. Albans to the White Mountains, Niagara, Thousand Isles, Saratoga, Montreal, Quebec and the Saguenay, Ottawa, Lake Champlain and Lake George.

Mr. John A. Ferguson of Morrisville, was Thursday arrested and brought to Hyde Park for commitment, at the suit of M. D. L. Peck of Hyde Park, demanding \$5,000 for the seduction of Peck's wife. Ferguson had boarded in Peck's family for the past year, but left about a month ago. Since that time he and Mrs. Peck have occupied the same house in Morrisville. The general belief is that the parties are guilty. At last accounts Ferguson had not obtained bail. He is about 50 years old, has been twice married and twice divorced.

An accident, the result of gross carelessness, happened at the crossing of the Central Vermont and the St. Johnsbury and Lake Champlain railroads, near Swanton, last Thursday morning. The engineer of the Ogdensburg bound mail train on the Central, as usual, and in accordance with law, stopped his train eighty rods from the crossing and then moved on slowly. Just as he was crossing the track he discovered four loaded freight cars coming rapidly down the grade from the west, at a high rate of speed, and with no one upon them. Before anything could be done to avert the collision they crashed into his engine and turned it into the ditch, the tender following and the baggage car leaving the rails. One freight car was derailed. The passengers in the train were shaken up and much frightened, but no one was injured, but had the freight cars struck the passenger train the result would have been fearful to contemplate. It seems that the freight train was making a flying switch—a dangerous thing to do at a grade crossing.

## Spiral Evaporators!

NEW AND PERFECT ARRANGEMENT FOR BOILING SAP.



A COMPLETE APPARATUS FOR RAPIDLY CONVERTING SAP INTO SYRUP.

FIRST PRIZE AT DOMINION EXHIBITION IN MONTREAL IN 1880.

Fire Box, Evaporator, Heaters, Flues and Funnels all in one machine. No need of arches or other expensive arrangements. Can be set up in a few minutes anywhere. The fire box is round the sides of the evaporator, and the blaze comes in direct contact with the spiral evaporator above, causing the sap to boil very rapidly. A double flue runs back to the smoke funnel, and is so arranged that the sap is rapidly heated and boiled before it reaches the spiral evaporator, which is so gaged as to be boiled to syrup as it flows to the syrup tub. It requires little fuel and produces perfect sugar. One of these ingenious apparatuses can be seen at H. O. Whitcomb, who is agent for this town and vicinity. CALL IN AND SEE IT. Also,

## A Large Stock of All Sugar Utensils,

Consisting of Evaporators, Heaters, Pans, Tin Buckets, Sap Pails, Sap Spouts, Sap Gages and everything needed in sugaring. STOVES, TIN-WARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHIMNEYS, and articles too numerous to mention. H. O. WHITCOMB, Barton, Vt.

## COOLEY CREAMER

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1879.



Butter made by this process won awarded Sweepstakes at International Dairy Fair, 1878, and Gold Medal at same Fair, 1879, Gold Medal at Royal Agricultural Exhibition, London, 1879. FOUR STYLES, TEN SIZES. CANS REMOVED TO BEACH FOR SKIMMING. AUTOMATICALLY. JUNIOR—SKIMS AUTOMATICALLY WITHOUT REMOVING CANS. UPRIGHT OF CABINET—HAS A CUPBOARD UNDER WATER TANK; THE ILLUMINATED CONICAL POINT OF CANS PREVENTS INTO THIS COMPARTMENT; CANS WITHOUT REMOVING CANS. ELEVATOR—HAS A HOISTING ARRANGEMENT FOR RAISING CANS OUT OF TANK. SKIMS AUTOMATICALLY. They require no milk-room. Raise all of cream between milkings. Impure air, dust or flies cannot reach milk set in them.

## CAUTION.

One of the strongest proofs of the great popularity of COOLEY CREAMERS, and an indubitable evidence of their superiority, is the large number of imitations on the market which claim the same unrivaled perfection of action possessed by the original COOLEY CREAMERS. We therefore caution all persons not to buy or use any of said imitations, and, furthermore, as we shall protect our rights to the full extent of the law, we send for "DAILY" giving particulars.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

## LOST!

Between N. F. Morse's and the globe board at Brownington, a valuable WALTHAM WATCH, open faced, with steel chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Postoffice, or at N. F. MORSE'S, East Charleston, Vt. January 27, 1881. 6-5011-13

## 2,000 POUNDS

Nice Sugar-cured, Smoked

## HAMS

AT

## O. D. OWEN'S.

Now ready for Lent.

Including Mashed Salmon and Salmon Trout, Mackerel, Codfish, Pollack, Boneless Fish, Pickled Herrings, Smoked Halibut and Halibut Fin.

## FISH

OF ALL KINDS.

Now ready for Lent.

Including Mashed Salmon and Salmon Trout, Mackerel, Codfish, Pollack, Boneless Fish, Pickled Herrings, Smoked Halibut and Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

Halibut Fin.

## Just Opened!

## NEW TAILOR

IN

## BARTON.